

That Vacant House
Let The Times-Dispatch Find
You a Tenant—Now

6th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 163

GERMANY ADMITS HER SUBMARINES SUNK FOUR SHIPS

Presents Evidence to Show
They Were Legally
Torpedoed.

BERLIN DENIES BLAME
FOR LOSS OF SUSSEX

Confesses to Attack on Vessel
Near Where Channel Steamer
Went Down.

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

Explanation Simplifies Task in Pre-
paring for Next Step
in Issue.

BERLIN, April 12 (by wireless to the Associated Press from a staff correspondent).—The German reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the steamship *Sussex* contains the statement that the *Sussex*, an Englishman, Eagle Point, Manchester, England, and Berwick, were destroyed by German submarines.

Evidence was presented to show that the vessel was torpedoed legally, in accordance with the rules of war.

The note states that a German submarine torpedoed a steamship in the vicinity of the place at which the *Sussex* was sunk, and that the *Sussex* was damaged by an explosion, but the evidence at hand indicates that the vessel torpedoed by the submarine was not the *Sussex*.

In regard to the *Sussex*, the note states that only one German submarine was in the vicinity, and that it torpedoed one steamship. The commander of the submarine made a sketch of the place at which the *Sussex* was sunk, and compared it with a photograph of the *Sussex*, and has been found to be quite dissimilar in build, arrangement of stacks, etc. Therefore, it is presumed a mine was responsible for the sinking of the *Sussex*. In the way of collaboration, it is stated that German naval forces destroyed twenty-six boats on that day.

Regarding the cases of the *Englishman*, *Manchester*, *Eagle Point*, and *Berwick*, it is stated that they were signaled to halt, but disregarded the signals. Thereupon warning shots were fired.

The statement is made that the submarine commanders assured themselves before sinking the ships that their destruction was justified, and that the crews were safely in boats, no man being left aboard the vessels.

Interesting commentary on the theory that the *Sussex* explosion was caused by a mine is furnished by a statement of a Swiss passenger on that vessel. According to the version of his statement given to the Associated Press, he asserts he is convinced a mine was responsible, and so stated after the disaster. Investigating officers according to this version, "doubtfully" agreed him into changing his statement, which he now repudiates.

BERLIN MAKES PUBLIC

FULL TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE
BERLIN, April 12 (via London, April 12).—The following is the text of the German note on the *Sussex*, dated April 12.

"The undersigned has the honor to inform Your Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, in response to communications of the 29th and 30th ultimo and 2d instant regarding the steamers *Sussex*, *Manchester*, *Eagle Point*, and *Berwick*, that the German Government has taken the most careful consideration of the cases of the 29th and 30th ultimo and 2d and 4th instant, and has been subjected to careful investigation by the admiralty staff of the navy, which has led to the following results:

"First, A steamer, which was possibly the *Berwick*, was encountered on the evening of March 16 in sight of Bull Rock light, on the Irish Coast, by a German submarine. The steamer was ordered to halt by a warning shot. She paid no attention, however, to this warning, but attempted to escape. The vessel was then fired upon until halted, and without further orders lowered several boats. After the crew entered the boats and received enough time to row away the ship was sunk.

"Second, The British steamer *Englishman* on March 24 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through two warning shots about twenty sea miles west of Islay (Highland). The vessel proceeded.

(Continued on Third Page.)

HOME ECONOMICS

Buy-Right Hints for
the Thrifty Housewife

The greatest qualification in "good appearances" is in keeping them "at par"—keeping your gowns, dresses, gloves, laces and ribbons looking fresh and new, cannot be reckoned an expense; but rather an added investment that shows a splendid profit in the prolonged service and effective, up-keep of the garment. The discovery and perfection of Dry Cleaning has worked a revolution in the economy of dress. "Just like NEW" is the result

Keep Appearances at Par;
See T.-D. Dry Cleaning Ads

of sending your gowns, dresses and wraps to your dry cleaner; for they look the part when returned, and the outlay for this service is very small indeed. Richmond has a number of splendid dry cleaning establishments ready at small cost to give large service in keeping the good appearances of your garments "at par" and renew and prolong their service. The leading dry cleaners of Richmond advertise regularly in The Times-Dispatch.

NOTE—The Times-Dispatch guarantees a marked saving on every purchase made in Richmond stores that advertise their lowest prices in these pages.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 5 — FAIR

Try T-D Want Ads

Wonderful Little Business
Getters—Randolph I

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Four Men Arrested in Fire Bombs Plot

Charged With Making Explosives
to put in Sugar Bags on
Steamship Kirk Oswald.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Four men were arrested here to-night by agents of the Department of Justice charged with having made "fire bombs" which were placed in sugar bags on the steamship *Kirk Oswald*, of the Faber Line, on or about May 2 last.

One of the men arrested gave the name of Charles von Kleist, and declared he was a brother-in-law of General von Briesen, of the German army, killed in battle December, 1914. He gave his age as sixty-seven years.

The others were Ernest Becker, thirty-two years old, an electrician on the steamship *Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse*; Captain Otto Wolpert, forty-four years old, superintendent of the Atlas Line steamship piers, and Captain Hans Bode, forty-nine years of age, superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line steamship piers at Hoboken, N. J.

According to the officers who made the arrest, Bode confessed that he was the agent of Captain Franz von Papen, former military attaché at the German embassy. He said to have asserted that von Papen sent him to the plant of the Agricultural Chemical Company, in Hoboken, where Kleist was employed, "to find fault with the shipments of lubricating oil which were being sent to Germany by way of Holland as fertilizer."

SCHOOLHOUSES FOR USE

Miss Margaret Wilson, Daughter of
President, Asks Permission
for Community Meetings.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, asked a House committee, yesterday, a bill to permit the use of District of Columbia schoolhouses for community meetings.

"We are maintaining," Miss Wilson said, "that a meeting of citizens is just as important as a meeting of their representatives, and it should have the same machinery with which to work as Congress."

Senator Ragsdale, of South Carolina, asked Miss Wilson if negroes in the community would be allowed to participate in the gatherings. She said this problem would be worked out.

"I don't think it is the business of Congress," she said, "to say to anybody else to say whether we shall meet on Sunday afternoons. The only concern of Congress is whether these buildings shall be used at all." Miss Wilson replied in answer to an inquiry as to whether the citizens would meet on Sunday.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Swedish Steamship Murjek Sent to Bottom
Following Explosion, but
Members of Crew Saved.

LONDON, April 12.—The Swedish steamship *Murjek* sank yesterday following an explosion on board the vessel. Her crew was landed.

According to Lloyd's report, the *Murjek* was sunk without warning.

The *Murjek* sailed from Philadelphia on March 15 for Narvik, Norway. She was 351 feet long, 4,144 tons gross, and owned in Stockholm.

NEW BRITISH STEAMSHIP

THE SENATOR IS SUNK

LONDON, April 12.—Lloyd's announces that the Senator, a new British steamship, of 3,417 tons, has been sunk. It is believed all hands were saved. The Senator was built in Whiteby.

STANDS BY BRANDEIS

President Declares He Will Not Consider
Withdrawing Nomination
to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson, it was learned to-day, is determined to stand behind the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the Supreme Court, in spite of reports of determined opposition by members of the Senate.

The President said to-day he would not consider withdrawing the nomination.

To Clear Armed Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—France has assured the United States that guns aboard the liners *Vulcan* and *Tone* at New York will not be used for offensive purposes, and Collector Malone to-day was instructed to clear the ships.

GERMAN INFANTRY IDLE IN TRENCHES

Men Held in Leash for Fresh
Attacks on Hill 304 and
Le Mort Homme.

THESE BAR WAY TO FORTRESS

French Capture Southern Edges
of Two Craters in Ar-
gonne Forest.

The Germans northwest of Verdun evidently are holding in leash their infantry for fresh attacks in their endeavors to capture hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, key points which are tenaciously barring the way to the fortress.

The infantry had remained idle in their trenches while the big guns are showering shells on the region embracing the triangle formed by hill 304, Ennez and Le Mort Homme. Not even a rally by the Germans in this district is reported in the latest French official communication.

Comparative quiet prevails to the east of the Meuse around Douaumont and Vaux, where there recently has been such vicious fighting. No infantry attacks have been made by either side and the activity of the artillery has been less marked than on previous days.

Mining operations and grenade fighting have taken place in the Argonne Forest, during which the French captured the southern edges of two craters near Les Courtes Chaussees.

The Germans along the Pothu-Pyres road, after three attacks, invaded British trenches but were quickly expelled from them, while the British successfully raided German trenches near Richebourg L'Avoine. The British official communication says the Canadians in their gallant fighting during the past week have inflicted heavy losses on the Germans near St. Eloi.

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

AT WORK IN EAST

In the Russian theater there have been artillery duels and infantry attacks at various places. On the Austro-Italian front the Italians have taken from the Austrians the heights north of Roposk and strong lines of trenches and redoubts on the southern slopes of Monte Sponzo, and on the rocks of Monte Sponzo, the Austrians suffering heavy casualties. Elsewhere along the line the artillery duels continue.

Dispatches from Saloniki report a recrudescence of the artillery fighting on the Greek front between Giavelli and Doiran. In Asiatic Turkey, Petrograd reports a continuation of the Russian advance west of Erzerum. The Turks, in the region of Bitlis took the offensive against the invaders, but all their attacks were repulsed.

Although the Turks report a serious defeat near Kelake, of the British advance to the relief of General Townshend's force beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara, a dispatch is said to have been received in South Africa from General Townshend saying that he was well and expecting relief shortly.

Gold, silver and paper money and all negotiable instruments and realizable securities have been placed in the contraband list by Great Britain.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE

IN LANGEMARCK REGION

PARIS, April 12.—The official War office communication to-night reads: "In Belgium our artillery was active in the region of Langemarck."

"Between the Somme and the Oise our fire shattered trenches west of Farvillers, in the region of Roye. "In the Argonne, we captured four camouflaged at La Fille Mort, Haute Chevauchee and Vagnon. After grenade fighting we occupied the southern edges of the two craters in front of our trenches in the sector of Les Courtes Chaussees.

"West of the Meuse there was a violent and continuous bombardment at hill 161, in the region of Ennez and Le Mort Homme.

"East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre the activity of the artillery was less marked, and no infantry action occurred during the day."

GERMANS MAKE USE

OF FLAMING LIQUIDS

PARIS, April 12.—The German assault on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, was renewed this morning. Troops advanced on Cimetieres wood, south of Cimetieres, the War Office announces, using flame projectors, but were repulsed.

East of the Meuse, in the Douaumont-Vaux sector, there was only artillery fighting.

The War Office says it has been confirmed that the German losses yesterday were very heavy.

The statement follows: "On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans this morning delivered an attack on our positions at the Caurettes wood, between Le Mort Homme and Cimetieres, in which they made use of flaming liquids. They were everywhere repulsed."

"On the right bank of the river there has been great artillery activity between Douaumont and Vaux, but last night saw no resumption of the infantry fighting at this point."

"It has been confirmed that the very violent offensive action yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in this sector, which was repulsed by us, cost the enemy heavy losses."

"The night passed relatively quiet, on the remainder of the front."

BRITISH MESOPOTAMIA FORCE

REPULED BY TURKS

BERLIN, April 12 (by wireless).—A British Mesopotamia force, composed of troops transferred from the Dardanelles, was repulsed by the Turks.

(Continued on Second Page.)

33.50 BALTIMORE AND RETURN

VIA YORK RIVER LINE Saturday, April 22. Return April 26.

TOWN OF SIERRA MOJADA LOOTED BY VILLA BANDITS



General Joffre receiving reports from his generals regarding the great Verdun battles.

DENOUNCES POLITICIANS NOW TEMPTING HUGHES

Senator Works Says Attempt to In-
vade Supreme Court Should
Be Resented.

USE OF HIS NAME AN OFFENSE

Of Greatest Importance That Great
Tribunal Should Be Separated
Absolutely and Forever From
Any Part in Partisan Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Works, Republican, to-day coupled an attack on the army bill with a denunciation of politicians, who, he declared, were trying to tempt Justice Hughes with a presidential nomination.

"Partisan politics," declared the California Senator, "is rubbish in its demands, and invades the most sacred precincts of the national government. It is seeking place and pelf and power wherever and whenever it can find entrance."

"Just now it is attempting to invade the Supreme Court of the United States. It is presenting to a member of that body the greatest temptation that could be offered to an American citizen—to surrender his place on the bench and become a candidate for political office. This attempt to bring the highest judicial tribunal of the country, or any member of it, into politics should be resented not only by the member to whom the tempting offer is made, but by the whole country. It is important that the great tribunal should be separated absolutely and forever from politics, candidacy for office or any interest in elections beyond that of the disinterested and patriotic private citizen."

CHANCE TO RENDER GREAT

AND LASTING SERVICE

"If any member of the Supreme Court is tempted by an offer of a nomination as a candidate for the presidency, and refuses the offer because he is a justice of the Supreme Court, and for that reason cannot conscientiously accept a nomination to a political office or engage in politics, he will have rendered his country a great and lasting service. If he does that one act of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country that has so signally honored him, it will keep his memory green in the minds of his countrymen long after the politicians who thus tempted him are forgotten. Le Mort Homme."

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33.50 BALTIMORE AND RETURN

VIA YORK RIVER LINE Saturday, April 22. Return April 26.

DEFENDS ITS SEIZURE OF ENEMY SUBJECTS

Great Britain Alleges They Were
Engaged in Plots Against That
Government in Far East.

TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SHIP

Sir Edward Grey Argues That Re-
movals Were Justified, and Trusts
U. S. Will Not Feel Further Dis-
posed to Contend Action.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lansing announced to-day that Great Britain's note on the seizure of thirty-eight Austrians, Germans and Turks from the American steamer *China* near Shanghai does not close the case to the satisfaction of the United States.

U. S. Not Satisfied

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Great Britain's note replying to the American protests against the seizure of thirty-eight Austrians, Germans and Turks from the American steamer *China* near Shanghai, was made public to-day by the State Department.

It follows the line of argument previously indicated, and contends the seizure is justified on the ground that the prisoners had been engaged in plots against Britain in the Far East, and were attempting to return home to take up arms. It contends that they were not clothed with the immunity which would attach to enemy subjects who merely were traveling.

Great Britain alleges that the prisoners were engaged for some time past in the collection and transmission of arms and ammunition, both for clandestine transmission to India, and, if possible, for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Moslem, and were being taken to Shanghai. The neutrality of the United States would have been compromised, the note contends, had the prisoners performed the acts they had in contemplation. Their acts, it is contended, deprived them of protection from the American flag.

The British government argues that the removals were perfectly justified, and trusts that the United States will not feel further disposed to contend the action.

The note begins by pointing out that the latest attempt to define, by common agreement, the limits within which a belligerent naval power may remove enemy persons from neutral ships on the high seas is represented by article 17 of the Declaration of London, 1909, which permitted the arrest of such persons if "embodied in the armed forces of the enemy," without regard to the destination of the ships on which they were found traveling.

DECIDED TO ARREST

ALL ENEMY RESERVEISTS

The subsequent interpretations of articles 15 and 17 of the Declaration of London are then gone into at length, and reference is made to the fact that after the German authorities began to remove able-bodied persons of military age from occupied territory in France and Belgium, Great Britain decided to arrest all enemy reserveists found on neutral ships on the high seas.

Continuing, the note says: "It is evident, however, that the principle (often contended for in the past by certain Continental nations) that there are certain classes of persons who are not protected by a neutrality, in the high seas, and, therefore, without any invasion of the sovereign rights of the neutral, be removed from a neutral ship is now generally admitted."

The question in the present case is, therefore, whether the character and position of the persons removed from the *China* were such as to bring the case within the principle enunciated above.

The present war has shown that the belligerent activity of the enemies of this country is by no means confined to the actual theaters of military and naval operations, and that there is no limit to the methods of which Germany, in particular, seeks to secure a victory for her arms. The hostile ef-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PERSHING PREPARING FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Further Increases of American
Force Again Being Officially
Considered.

NO CALL FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Problems of Maintaining Advanced
Lines and Transportation of Sup-
plies Overshadow Pursuit of Villa.
Report of Death Scouted as Hoax.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Further increases of the United States forces in Mexico is again prominent in official consideration.

In this connection it was officially stated that General Pershing's future movements in the hunt for Villa would include adequate preparations for any eventuality. Strengthening of the line of communication, for which troops are needed, principally has proceeded with that end in view.

Confidential advisers received from General Funston to-day are understood to refer to the question of the line of communication. Despite increased use of Mexican railways in shipping supplies, reported to-day, there was no suggestion in any official quarter that strength of the motor-truck service would be in the least decreased.

CONCERNED OVER MOVEMENT

OF CARRANZA TROOPS

Concern of army officials on the border reporting movement of Carranza troops toward Casas Grandes was reflected to some extent in official quarters here to-night. It was officially stated that General Funston had complete authority for any movement of troops on the border to safeguard the United States advance columns and their lines.

Major-General Scott, chief of staff, while denying that any orders to send more troops into Mexico had been issued, declared General Funston did not need such authority from Washington and had carte blanche to move any forces in the southern division.

Persistent reports that use of the National Guard was contemplated drew a statement on high authority that the President is not considering such a step, and only in the event of more widespread military operations than the mere chase of Villa and his outlaws would the regulars need support.

Problems of maintaining General Pershing's lines and transportation of supplies to-night overshadowed the actual pursuit of Villa. Neither the State nor War Department had any further information regarding rumors of Villa's death. The report was scouted in all official quarters as a futile hoax to gain time for Villa.

USE OF RAILWAYS MIGHT SOLVE

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

It was stated that the use of the Mexican Northwestern Railway, as well as the National Railway of Mexico, might solve the transportation problem. Several cars were shipped from Juarez yesterday to private merchants at Casas Grandes.

Officials asserted that use of the Mexican Central Railroad was not formally requested by the government from the de facto government. It was explained, however, that objection by Carranza to this "commercial use" of the Mexican Central was not anticipated.

Recent dispatches to the State Department are declared to show friendly co-operation of the de facto government in connection with the transportation question. Shipments of arms and ammunition for the Carranza government have gone from New York, Laredo and Nogales.

MORGENTHAU TO RESIGN

Abram Elkus, of New York, Suggested
as Successor to Post in
Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador to Turkey, is expected to submit his resignation to President Wilson to-morrow. Abram Elkus, of New York, has been suggested as his successor.

EASTERN EXCURSION TO CAROLINA

44 Danville; 11:50 Greensboro; 4:50 Winston-Salem; Salisbury and Statesville; 5:50 Charlotte; 7:00 Asheville. Sat. April 23. 10:00 SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Return limit April 25.

LEADER HIMSELF BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WITH RAIDERS

Many Thousands of Dollars
Worth of American Prop-
erty Is Destroyed.

ATTACK, JUST REPORTED,
WAS MADE ON APRIL 5

Outlaw Said to Have Doubled in
Tracks and Now Is 200 Miles
Southwest of Ojinaga.

AMERICANS SOUTH OF PARRAL

Little Credence Given to Report That
Raid on Presidio Will
Be Attempted.

Demand Withdrawal
of American Troops

The International News Service
sent out the following dispatch,
which was not confirmed from any
other source, last night:

QUERETARO, MEX., April 12.—The de facto government of Mexico to-night sent a note to the Mexican representative in Washington to be delivered to Secretary Lansing demanding the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

EL PASO, TEX., April 12.—A band of Villa followers numbering several hundred, and possibly 1,000, have sacked Sierra Mojada, five miles across the Conchos line and eighty miles east of Juarez, destroying many thousands of dollars' worth of American property and looting the town of everything of value.

This news, which may prove to be of the highest importance, as it is believed Villa himself was among the raiders, was received here to-day by the representative of the largest American mining concerns in Mexico, and is accepted by him as authentic.

The bandits made their attack on the town on April 5. They came from Escalon, a junction point on the Mexican National Railroad, sixty miles southeast of Juarez, and about an equal distance southwest of Sierra Mojada, which has its connection by the Mexican Northwestern Railroad. On the way to Sierra Mojada they sacked the town of Corralito.

VILLA DOUBLES IN TRACKS

EARLIER SOUTHWEST OF OJINAGA

The belief that Villa himself may be directing the operations of his band is supported by a report received to-day from Ojinaga stating that Colonel Rojas, the commander there, had information that Villa had doubled in his tracks, and was 200 miles southwest of that town.

Ojinaga is directly across the border from Eagle Pass, and about 150 miles distance north of Sierra Mojada. Another circumstance that gives color to the belief that Villa himself is with the band is a report from Tornon a week ago that General Cantu Reyes, Villa's chief, was traveling north to join the Villa band. Disposition to help the American troops, who have been driving south at an amazing speed, and are reported to-day from a reliable source to be well south of Parral and close upon the bandits, is still maintained.

PARRAL NEAREST POINT

AT WHICH AMERICANS ARE

American troops are known to be.

It is on the eastern side of a vast desert, known as the Bolson Mapimi, and south of a dreary, waterless waste. It is reached by the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, along which the bandits advanced, burning bridges, destroying telegraph lines and tearing up tracks.

Little credence is given reports here from Ojinaga that Villa plans to turn north and attempt a raid on Presidio. It is believed far more probable that the bandits, if he is at Sierra Mojada, has chosen that desolate and almost inaccessible spot for the concentration of his forces and those of Canuto Reyes, with the idea of sweeping down in force on Tornon after American troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

Numerous reports from Mexican sources agree that Villa is convinced the force of the United States soon will be recalled, and that he will be able